

# Operational Risk Management

LCDR Sanders, USN AEC(AW) Tate, USN

Naval Safety Center Norfolk, Virginia

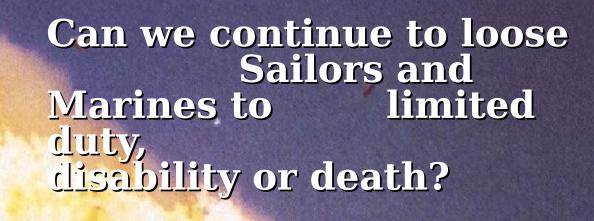
### ORM BRIEF

- WHY ORM? OVERVIEW
- ORM BASICS
- FUTURE ORM DIRECTIONS
- ORM VIDEO

### ORM GUIDANCE

"ORM applies across the entire spectrum of naval activities, from joint operations and fleet exercises to our daily routine. We must encourage top down interest in the ORM process, from the flag level all the way to the deckplates."

- ADM J. Johnson, CNO

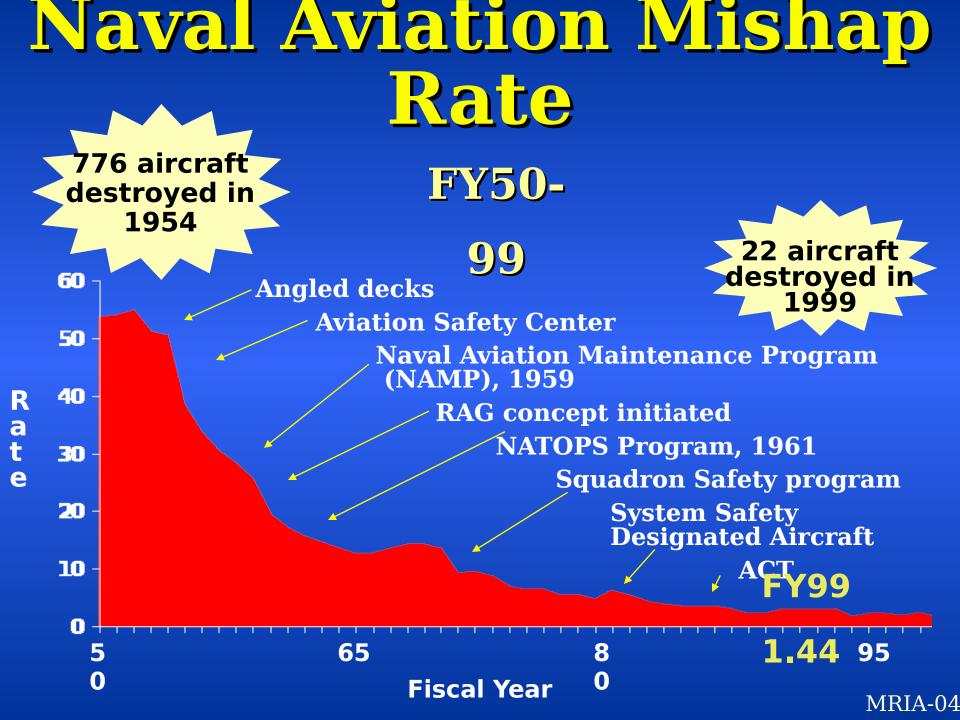


At their extraordinary cost can we continue to lose material assets?

### NO we can't,

We must be vigilant and exhaust all avenues to preserve the assets, both human and material, that we have.

### THIS IS A MORAL OBLIGATION!!!



# Cost of Mishaps Navy and Marine Corps, FY95-99

Aviation \$3.3B

Recreati on \$73M

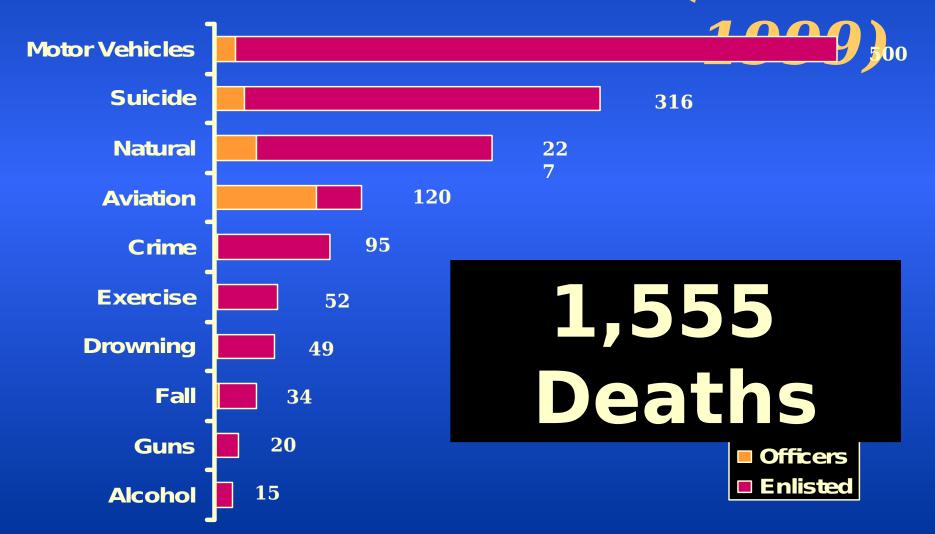
PMV \$123M

Afloat \$219M

Shore/Ground \$165M

Total: \$3.9
Billion

### TOP TEN CAUSES OF DEATHS (1995-



# Causes of Risk

**Personal Work Ethic** Complex Evolutions

6 High Energy Levels **Environmenta?** New Technology

Feeling of "Invincibility"

To the contract of the contract of





Random, hit or miss

Reactive

Safety as after-thought types of once plan is done plan

Non-standard process/terms process/terms

"Can do" regardless of risk

**Definitive approach** 

**Proactive** 

Integrates all of risk into

Common

Conscious

based on



The Process of dealing with risk associated with all that we do.

The process includes Risk Assessment, Risk decision making and implementation of effective risk

control



### Benefi ts

- Efficient and Effective
   Mission Accomplishment
- Reduction in Personal Injuries and Fatalities
- Reduction in Material and Property Damage

### ORM TERMS

**HAZARD** 

A condition with the potential to cause personal injury or death, property damage, or mission degradation.

**RISK** 

An expression of possible loss in terms of **sever** and **probability**.

**SEVERITY** 

The worst credible consequence which can occur as a result of a hazard.

**PROBABILITY** 

The likelihood that a hazard will result in a mishap or loss or cause a mission degradation.

**CONTROL** 

A method for reducing risk for an identified hazard by lowering the probability and/or



Levels



### A 5-Step Process

- **✓** Identify hazards
  - Assess hazards
    - ✓ Make risk decisions
      - ✓ Implement Controls Supervis



# • Accept risk where the cost

- Accept no unnecessary risk
- Anticipate and manage risk by planning
- Make risk decisions at the right level



### 3 Levels of

- <u>Time-critical</u> On the run consideration of the 5 steps
- <u>Deliberate</u> Application of the complete 5-step process
- <u>In-depth</u> Complete 5-step process with detailed analysis

While in-port in the Caribbean, the commanding officer wants to hold a flight deck cookout for the crew. As a result 5 of your aircraft must be re-spotted within 1 hour. It is estimated that 10 of your personnel are present weather forecast calls temperatures in the high 90s with high humidity and possible



- Hazards
  •ID manageable pieces of the event
- ·Use experience as a guide
- •Ask "What can go wrong?"
- Brainstorm

### SCENARIO--HAZARD ID

### **HAZARDS**

- Aircraft collision
- Aircraft lost over side
- Personnel hit by moving aircraft
- Heat related injury to personnel
- Personnel not familiar with flight deck environment present during aircraft moves
- Personnel not familiar with aircraft move involved in aircraft move



# PASSESSHETAZARdS identified hazards based on:

- Severity of possible loss
- Probability of occurrence

#### **Risk Assessment** Code - (RAC) **Probability of Occurrence** 1 = Critical 2 = Serious **Probably** Likely -May **Unlikely** will occur 3 = Moderate **Immediate** to occur occur in time 4 = MinorC В D A 5 = Negligible S CATI = Death/Loss ofCat I $\mathbf{F}$ asset. **CAT II = Severe injury/** $\mathbf{V}$ Cat II degradation of $\mathbf{E}$ asset. R **CAT III = Minor injury/ Cat III** 3 4 degradation of 5 Т asset. 3 Y Cat IV **CAT IV=Minimal injury/** 4 5 degradation of asset.

Risk Levels
Risk Assessment Code

# SCENARIO--HAZARD ASSESSMENT ASSESSMENT

- 1. Aircraft collision
- 2. Utilizing personnel not familiar with the job
- 3. Personnel present not familiar with environment
- 4. Heat related problems
- 5. Personnel hit by aircraft
- 6. Aircraft lost over side

### **RISK**

- 1. S-I/P-B, RAC=1
- 2. S-II / P-A, RAC=1
- 3. S-II / P-A, RAC=1
- 4. S-I / P-C, RAC=2
- 5. S-I / P-C, RAC=2
- 6. S-I / P-D, RAC=3



## Make Risk Decisions on trol

- Risk vs. benefit
- Communicate as required



# Implement controls Controls

- Administrative controls
- Personal protective equipment

# SCENARIO--IMPLEMENT CONTROLS Aircraft Collision

Brief vigilance and caution

Aircraft lost over the side

**Brief specific caution**Heat related problem

Ensure fluids available Personnel hit by aircraft

Ensure personnel are alert to all hazards
Utilizing personnel not familiar with the job

Use only authorized and briefed personnel Personnel present not familiar with

environment Clear environment of non-essential visitors



## <u>Supervis</u>

- Montor for control effectiveness
- Watch for changes

# "Change is the Mother of All Risks"

### If you detect a shift in:

- Plan
- Environment
- Equipment
- Personnel

and evaluate the Change!!!



### ORM GUIDANCE

#### **OPNAVINST 3500.39**



#### DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS 2000 NAVY PENTAGON WASHINGTON, D.C. 20350-2000

IN REPLY REFER TO

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
2 NAVY ANNEX
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20380-1775

OPNAVINST 3500.39 MCO 3500.27 N511 SD 03 April 1997

#### OPNAV INSTRUCTION 3500.39 MARINE CORPS ORDER 3500.27

From: Chief of Naval Operations
Commandant of the Marine Corps

To: All ships and Stations

Subi: OPERATIONAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Ref: (a) DODINST 6055.1

Encl: (1) Introduction to Operational Risk Management

1. <u>Purpose</u>. In accordance with change 2 to reference (a), establish Operational Risk Management as an integral part of Naval operations, training and planning at all levels in order to optimize operational capability and readiness.

#### 2. Background

- a. Uncertainty and risk are inherent in the nature of military action. The success of the Naval Services is based upon a willingness to balance risk with opportunity in taking the bold and decisive action necessary to triumph in battle. At the same time, Commanders have a fundamental responsibility to safeguard highly valued personnel and material resources, and to accept only the minimal level of risk necessary to accomplish an assigned mission.
- b. Operational Risk Management is an effective tool for maintaining readiness in peacetime and success in combat without infringing upon the perogatives of the Commander. Historically, the greater percentage of losses during combat operations were due to mishaps. Unnecessary losses either in battle or in training are detrimental to operational capability. Since 1991, Operational Risk Management, applied to both day-to-day

CO's should ensure ORM is imple into all levels of the command. Exinclude, but are not limited to:

- Train all personnel on ORM
- Incorporate identified hazar assessments & controls into be notices, and written plans.
- Conduct thorough risk assessor for all new or complex evolution defining acceptable risk and personancies for the evolution

### WHERE'S ORM GOING

- Jumpstart ORM basics training & "how to' for aviation & afloat units
  - Training ORM facilitators for all units
    - Get ORM into all pipeline training
      - Integrate ORM into pubs & presented in the present of the present of





